

Remarks

Reconsideration and allowance of this application, as amended, are respectfully requested.

Claim 1 has been amended to even more clearly define the nature of the charging of the power source for the mobile telephone. Support for instant claim 1 is found in the disclosure at, for example, paragraph 27 of the published specification.

Claims 1 and 3-10 remain pending in the application. Claim 1 is independent. The rejections are respectfully submitted to be obviated in view of the amendments and remarks presented herein. No new matter has been introduced through the foregoing amendments. Entry of each of the amendments is respectfully requested.

35 U.S.C. § 103(a) - Amin and Mashiko

Claims 1, 3-5, and 7-10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 7,266,371 to Amin et al. (hereinafter "Amin") in view of U.S. Patent Application Pub. No. 2001/0029190 of Mashiko. As in the Office Action of September 16, 2008, the examiner acknowledges that Amin does not teach that the auxiliary memory is associated with the charger, that the charger is provided with an initialization means connected to the read and write member, and that the initialization means is arranged to detect a charging of the power

source and produce an initialization signal after detection of such a charging (Office Action page 4).

The rejection of claims 1, 3-5, and 7-10 under § 103(a) based on Amin and Mashiko is respectfully traversed. For at least the following reasons, the combined disclosures of Amin and Mashiko would not have rendered obvious Applicants' claimed invention.

First, the combined disclosures of Amin and Mashiko do not teach all of Applicants' presently claimed features. As indicated above, the examiner again acknowledges that Amin does not teach the auxiliary memory associated with the charger, the charger being provided with initialization means connected to the read and write member and arranged to detect a charging of the power source and produce an initialization signal after detection of such a charging.

And, for the reasons presented in Applicants' Amendment filed January 16, 2009, and for at least the following reasons, the disclosure of Mashiko does not rectify the acknowledged deficiencies of Amin.

In short, it is not because Mashiko's phone includes identification data unique to the mobile phone that he, therefore, teaches having the initialization means within the charger. Neither is it so that, because the data in Mashiko are associated with the phone, the initialization process takes place at the charger.

Mashiko's system actually operates as follows. Mashiko discloses that "[w]hen the portable information equipment 1 and the battery charger 10 are connected to be chargeable, the micro controller 11 can transmit and receive a signal to/from the micro controller 2 in the portable information equipment 1" (Mashiko paragraph [0054]). The aforementioned disclosure shows that Mashiko's micro controller 2 initiates the data exchange between the storage portion 3 of the portable information equipment 1 and the battery charger 10, and not the micro controller 11.

The aforementioned conclusion is confirmed by Mashiko's disclosure in step S11 (i.e., the first step of the exchange process; see Figure 2) that ID information "is recognized under the control of the micro controller 2" (Mashiko paragraph [0057]). Moreover, Mashiko discloses that "[w]hether the equipment and the battery charger are chargeable or not can be detected, for example, by detecting the point in time that information transmission between the micro controllers 2 and 11 becomes possible" (Mashiko paragraph [0056]). Therefore, based on Mashiko's disclosure, there is no doubt that in Mashiko's system the micro controller 2 is dominant and is the device that must initialize the routine shown in Figure 2.

The Office Action asserts that "Mashiko also teaches said initialization means being arranged to detect a charging of said power source and produce an initialization signal after detection of such a charging" (Office Action page 4). However, based on the

above-described operation of Mashiko's system, and contrary to the Office Action's assertion, Mashiko's charger *is not* provided with initialization means arranged to detect a charging of the power source and produce an initialization signal after detection of the charging. This is so because, assuming *arguendo* that the Office Action's assertion were correct, the logic would imply that in Mashiko it would be micro controller 11 and not micro controller 2 that initiates the process. That, however, is simply *not* what Mashiko teaches.

There are other reasons why the rejection's reliance upon the disclosure of Mashiko is misplaced. The Office Action asserts that "Mashiko teaches auxiliary memory being associated with said charger, said charger being provided with initialization means connected to said read and write member" (Office Action page 4). In referring to Mashiko's paragraphs [0019] and [0053], the Office Action concludes (incorrectly) that, because the charger has a storage portion and a micro controller, an information management process evaluating both identification and password information is performed by micro controller 11 alone.

The aforementioned conclusion is incorrect, because Mashiko's process needs the cooperation of both micro controllers 2 and 11. As is evident from Mashiko's Figure 2 and the description in paragraph [0059], Mashiko's step S13 requires that "a message is displayed on the liquid-crystal display portion 42 to prompt an [sic, "a"] user to enter a password from the keyboard 43." But, as

is evident from Mashiko's Figure 1, for example, the liquid-crystal display portion 42 is part of portable information equipment 1 and, as such, is controlled only by micro controller 2. So, there can be no control of the password without the intervention of micro controller 2. This fact, again, establishes that Mashiko's micro controller 11 cannot operate alone to produce an initialization signal.

In attempting to paraphrase Mashiko's disclosure in paragraphs [0019] and [0023], the Office Action asserts that Mashiko teaches "a control portion for the battery charger produces a charging signal for charging the battery and subsequently allows for the information management process to take place" (Office Action page 4). But, referring again to Mashiko's paragraph [0019], it is clear that information can only be exchanged between the battery charger and the portable information equipment (in the predetermined condition). And, contrary to the Office Action, there is *no charging signal* produced by the control portion, as the latter only verifies the predetermined condition, i.e. (per paragraphs [0019] and [0056]), detecting the point in time that information transmission between the micro controllers 2 and 11 becomes possible.

Therefore, what Mashiko actually teaches is that there needs to be an information exchange between the two microcontrollers 2 and 11 in order to establish that the battery charger is connected to the portable information equipment (see

paragraph [0056]). The aforementioned requirement applies to all of the embodiments disclosed in Mashiko since all have two micro controllers.

Applicants' claim 1 clearly specifies that charging of the power source is detected by the initialization means. In Mashiko's system, however, the charging of the power source is not detected by the information exchange. Thus, not only does the disclosure of Mashiko fail to teach Applicants' claimed charging detection feature, the reference actually leads the skilled person away from the charging detection solution, i.e., by instead teaching the detection of information exchange.

Consequently, the asserted Amin/Mashiko combination would not have led one to the presently claimed invention because Mashiko simply fails to teach or suggest the solution applied to the problem by the presently claimed invention.

Accordingly, the combined disclosures of Amin and Mashiko would not have rendered obvious the invention defined by Applicants' instant claim 1. Claims 3-5 and 7-10 are patentable over the cited references because they depend from claim 1, and, so, incorporate its patentable subject matter.

35 U.S.C. § 103(a) - Amin, Mashiko, and Hicks

Claim 6 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Amin in view of Mashiko, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,493,552 to Hicks.

The rejection of claim 6 under § 103(a) based on Amin, Mashiko, and Hicks is also respectfully traversed. Claim 6 depends directly from claim 1 and Hicks provides nothing that cures the fatal deficiencies in the rejection of claim 1 over Amin and Mashiko, as explained above. Accordingly, for all of the reasons explained above in response to the rejection of claims 1, 3-5, and 7-10 under § 103(a) based on Amin and Mashiko, claim 6 is patentable over the cited Amin, Mashiko, and Hicks.

More precisely, regardless of what Hicks may disclose with regard to an initialization means, the disclosure of Hicks does not rectify any of the above-described deficiencies of Amin and Mashiko. The initialization means of Hicks is in no way linked to the charging of the power source; instead, it simply counts the attempts to register to a network. That is not Applicants' claimed invention.

Accordingly, the combined disclosures of Amin, Mashiko, and Hicks would not have rendered obvious the invention defined by Applicants' claim 6.

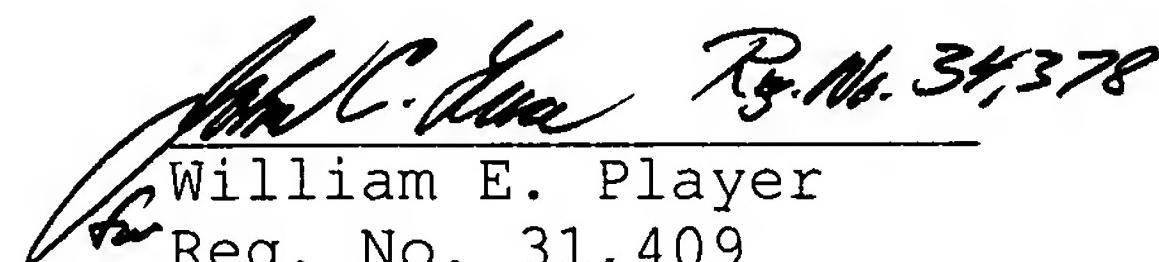
In view of the foregoing, this application is now in condition for allowance. If the examiner believes that an

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interview might expedite prosecution, the examiner is invited to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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